



# SATURDAY BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED BY  
EDMUND MORRIS & T. K. GREENBANK.  
NO. 85 CHERRY STREET.

TERMS—50c post to address—50c at the end of the year.

## TO THE GENEROUS.

A great number of fugitives are said to be abroad seeking to gull the public by representing themselves to be Polish patriots in distress. One or two of these generally made their appearance at Hartford, Connecticut, and succeeded in winning the hearts of the generous there. The resolute Jacob Hays having heard of them, was led to investigate the matter, and after their departure it was discovered they belonged to a tribe of Italian beggars, who enriched themselves by plundering the public under such pretences. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence, says the New York Journal of Commerce, an inquiry was instituted and it was soon satisfactorily ascertained that the persons described are impostors, and are part of the clan of Italian beggars, that are now traversing the country, imposing upon the sympathies of the benevolent. It has also been discovered that there are three boarding houses in the city, occupied by that description of persons.

During a recent visit made by Mr. Benjamin T. Hays to Philadelphia, he had occasion to search a suspicious house in some part of that city, in which he found more than a hundred trunks. Suspecting that they contained stolen property, he opened them, but instead of stolen goods, he found that they were principally filled with printed petitions, giving detailed accounts of distressing disasters and calamities which the petitioners were represented to have suffered, both by sea and land. The occupant of the premises stated that the individuals who owned the trunks had gone on a tour through the country, for what purpose there is no room to doubt.

The papers in the western section of Massachusetts inform us that some impostors have made their appearance in that quarter. They are probably the same that were in Hartford.

## THE PRESIDENT'S OATH.

The Federal Constitution requires the President to take the following oath at his inauguration—"I do solemnly swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States." In connection with this, the Louisville Advertiser asks the question—"We submit to the reflecting of all parties whether the President would not be perjured, were he to enforce a law or mandate of a court, which he believed to be a palpable violation of the constitution? Would it be preserving, protecting, and defending that most sacred instrument to the very best of his abilities?"

The writer thus constitutes the President not only the executor but final expounder of the law—in other words, Supreme.

A letter from a Washington Correspondent of a conservative press, describes a fancy masked ball got up in that city in imitation of the titled lords and ladies of Europe, and contains the following remarks, which we adopt as appropriate to what we would enforce—"Rebellious manners and customs seem to be going down with the Republic itself. These as we may about the pride, and the folly, and the extravagance of the privileged classes of monarchical governments, there are no other beings whom we republicans, in the simplicity of our hearts, can more seriously to rival in those very qualities of pride, folly, and extravagance."

## THE CHOLERA AGAIN!

Having written seriously on the Cholera, until the public are tired of the subject, the London Journals are beginning to lead forth in a humorous strain—"Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" The Morning Herald has taken some pains to collect together the different arguments which have been advanced by the medical and non-medical public during the last few days, and the following may be considered a tolerably fair summary of the cholera controversy up to the present time:

1. As to the symptoms by which English and Asiatic cholera may be distinguished from each other—violent spasms, rare-cooked evacuations, and blisters of skin, are symptoms of Asiatic cholera," says Dr. A.

"Violent spasms, rare-cooked evacuations, and blisters of skin, are symptoms of the English cholera," retorts Dr. B.

As to the causes of the disease in this country—"The cases which occurred at Rochester were undoubtedly cases of Asiatic cholera," say the doctors at Worcester.

"No cases of Asiatic cholera has occurred," say the doctors at Rochester.

"They must be here cases of cholera, because the internal appearance were those of congestion," say the doctors at Worcester.

"They could not have been cases of Asiatic cholera, because there was no congestion, and the paroxysm was more violent," say the doctors at Worcester.

"This disease is undoubtedly in London, and as undoubtedly will spread," says one party.

"The disease is not in London, and will not spread," says the other.

"The disease died of the rest, malignant cholera," says the doctor at Worcester.

"The somatic died of the malignant," say the doctors at the other party.

III. The pathological organs observed in the several cases—"There was a great degree of blueness," says one doctor.

"There was no blueness at all," says another.

"The blood was not red," says Dr. A.

"I noticed considerable purpura in the blood," says Dr. B.

IV. The causes—"Exposure to cold," "Eating too much," "Eating too little," "Having nothing to eat."

V. The cure—"Cleanse the streets—feed the poor," "carries."

"Sprinkle plenty of mustard and salt," says the Board of Health.

"Bury the air—get up bonfires—burn tar and tar barrels," "take a bath."

"Fire off your guns," says a fourth.

"Inhalate the smoke with water," says one.

"Damp is more favorable to cholera than dry," retorts another.

VI. How far is the disease brought to London?

"It was brought by a vessel from Sunderland," says one.

"That is impossible," says another.

"It came by water," says a third.

"It came by land," says a fourth.

"It was conveyed hither by the sailors which Francis Sullivan deserved for his supper," exclaims a fifth.

VII. In parlance, and among the non-medical public, the accuracy of opinion is equally remarkable.

"It will run like wildfire," says one horridous member.

"It will not run," says another.

"It is contagious," says a third.

"It is not contagious; it is mere epidemic," says a fourth.

"The best way is to make every thing public," says a fifth.

"I would not allow people to speak about it," says a sixth. "[The honorable gentleman himself speaks half an hour on the subject.]

"It is a mere alarm of the anti-reformers," says a member of the Political Union.

"It has been spread through interested motives, the druggists' shops are pushing it," says newspaper correspondent.

"It is the last blow given to the commerce of Liverpool, and the other northern ports," bemoans the leading "Journal."

The very extensive

"The trade of London is not declining on account of any competition of the northern ports," retorts the editor of a Sunday paper.

This, as was the case in the memorable controversy respecting the unusual promiscuity of the renowned St. Petersburgers, "at once starts a new dispute," which will no doubt be continued to the end of the chapter; but here we shall take our leave of the question.

## CONGRESS.

The recently negotiated treaty with the Creek Indians is now before the Senate. It is very favorable to both parties, and succeeded in winning the hearts of the generous there. The resolute Jacob Hays having heard of them, was led to investigate the matter, and after their departure it was discovered they belonged to a tribe of Italian beggars, who enriched themselves by plundering the public under such pretences. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence, says the New York Journal of Commerce, an inquiry was instituted and it was soon satisfactorily ascertained that the persons described are impostors, and are part of the clan of Italian beggars, that are now traversing the country, imposing upon the sympathies of the benevolent. It has also been discovered that there are three boarding houses in the city, occupied by that description of persons.

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The papers in the western section of Massachusetts inform us that some impostors have made their appearance in that quarter. They are probably the same that were in Hartford.

The supplement to the act for laying out streets, lanes, and alleys, in the district of Southwick, and Township of Mayoweenong and Pawtunk, was read the 3d time and passed.

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The amendment to the Western Bank bill, relative to the sale of the stock at auction, were on motion of Mr. Burden recited from.

The bill to incorporate an additional bank to be called the Manufacturers and M. chance Bank of the Northern Liberties passed on 3d reading.

The bill to incorporate the Southwick Union Biblical Society was read a 2d time and ordered for a 3d reading.

The resolution changing the location of the Pennsylvia rail road within the city of Lancaster passed on 2d reading, 13 to 14.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill authorizing the election of directors of the Gariad school of Eastwick township, read the 3d time and passed.

The bill for laying out streets and roads in the unincorporated parts of Penn Township and the North Liberties, being under consideration on 3d reading, Mr. Peitz offered an amendment, providing that no streets should be laid out, so as to interfere with the property of the Gratz school, which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered for a 3d reading.

The bill to establish a bank of Manufactures, passed through committee, and, on 2d reading,

M. Anderson moved to attach the bill to incorporate the Manufacturers Bank of Pennsylvania, as an amendment, which was negatived, 40 to 30.

The bill to authorize the Schleswick bank to establish a branch at Port Carbon, and to recharter the Montgomery County bank, each passed through 2d reading.

The bill from the Senate to abolish imprisonment for debt in the city and county of Philadelphia, was amended in the House of Representatives, so as to limit it to cases where the amount shall not exceed five dollars and thirty-three cents, and is now in the Senate.

The bill to incorporate the Schleswick bank to establish a branch at Port Carbon, and to recharter the Montgomery County bank, each passed through 2d reading.

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establishment at Bush Hill owes its existence to the individual exertions and liberal enterprise of its present proprietor, who, in addition to the vast array of buildings exclusively devoted to the business, has recently erected a beautiful dwelling house in front of the establishment.—*U. S. Gazette.*

## TO THE MAYOR'S COURT.

*The Grand Inquest requiring for the city of Philadelphia, respectfully represent.*

That in the discharge of their duties during the present term they have with much pleasure observed a sensible diminution of such vices as usually have their origin in those sinks of vice, tippling houses, that they attribute in a great degree, to the effects produced by the different acts of the Legislature hitherto passed with a design to limit the number of taverns, and to confine license to such only as necessarily absolutely requires. The Inquest cannot, however, without the expression of their deep regret at the manifold evasions they have discovered of the pernicious consequences likely to result from the granting of licenses to oyster cellars, and thereby in effect legalizing an excessive source of vice, that they have been compelled to do. We shall take care to inform our readers of its proceedings as soon as possible. Some project is deemed indispensable to put an stop to the smuggling on the Canada frontier and elsewhere. The Army appropriation bill has been ordered to a third reading. The other proceedings of Congress would not be deemed of sufficient interest to occupy the attention of the general reader.

**PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**

Both houses having agreed to adjourn on the 12th of this month, to hold an extra session on the 29th of May; there is much excitement to get the local bills yet pending through.

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